SHARPI/PICTURE sounding rocket telescope

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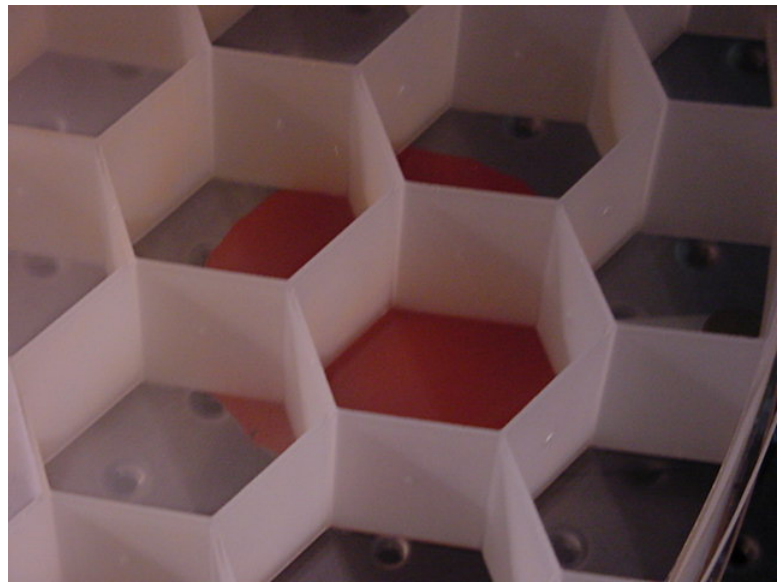
NASA GSFC

Overview of talk

- Intro – lightweight precision mirror development
- Two sounding rocket concepts sharing a telescope
- OTA overview
- PM development program
- PM figure testing
- Mirror coatings
- PM mount & verification
- SM
- OTA



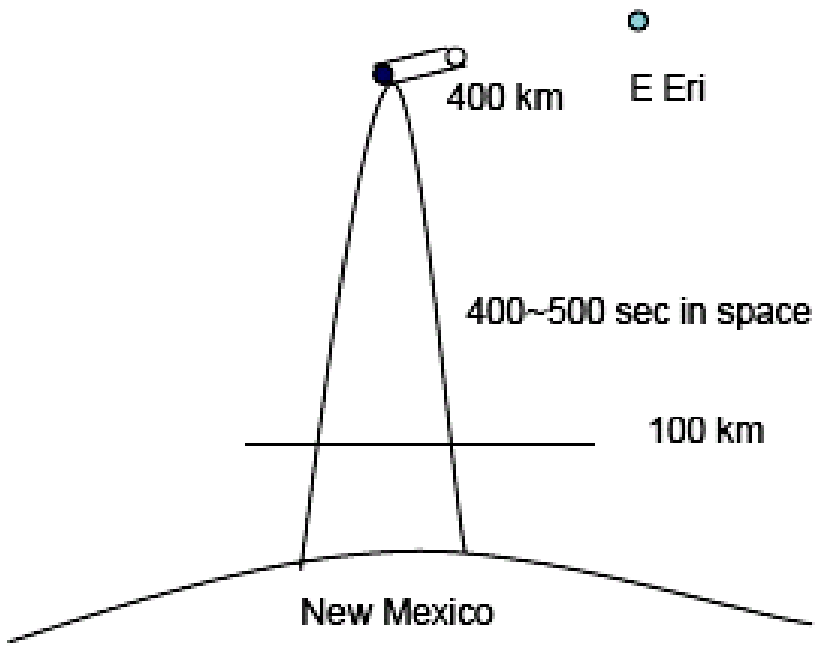
Detail of SHARPI PM over mounting pad

Technology area – lightweight precision optics

- Combination of high precision and light weight allows new missions
  - Small missions with better system performance
  - Larger apertures at high performance with launchable weight
- Working definition – high precision is at least visible diffraction limited; lightweight should be ~JWST mirror weight (~25 kg/m^2), but be careful
  - Areal density is (at least) linear with diameter for fixed stiffness
  - Comparisons among many mirrors can be difficult
- We (or SHARPI PM vendor ITT{Kodak} have reported on development of the SHARPI PM at previous Tech Days
- Collaboration with PICTURE team is a fairly recent development
  - Only by combining resources can this level of technology be implemented on sounding rocket budgets, but this raises flight maturity more rapidly than any alternative – risky but win:win
- Hoping to fly this telescope in CY2007!

PICTURE
AO Coronagraph on a Sounding Rocket

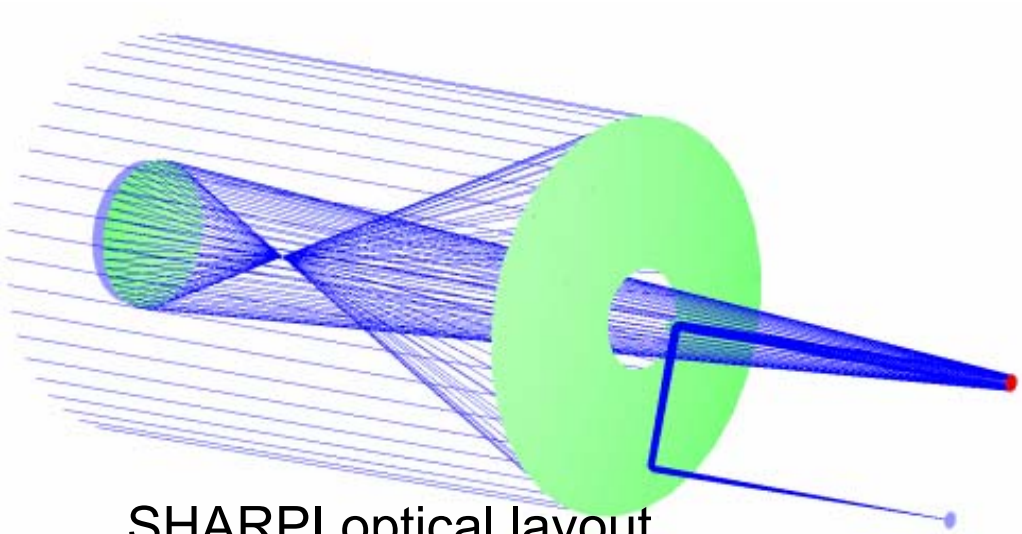
- B.U. (S. Chakrabari), J.P.L., MIT(Lane), GSFC (Rabin), NGST and LMCO
- A mini-version of the TPF-C proposed concept.
  - 1 potential target, Jovian planet around E Eri. (3e-8 contrast)
  - Selected jan 2005, 2 flights jan-feb 2007 and july-aug 2007.
  - CDR july 2005
  - Nuller, with calibration system (no fiber bundle)
    - Working at 1 λ/D
  - 1000 element DM in 1 arm of nuller



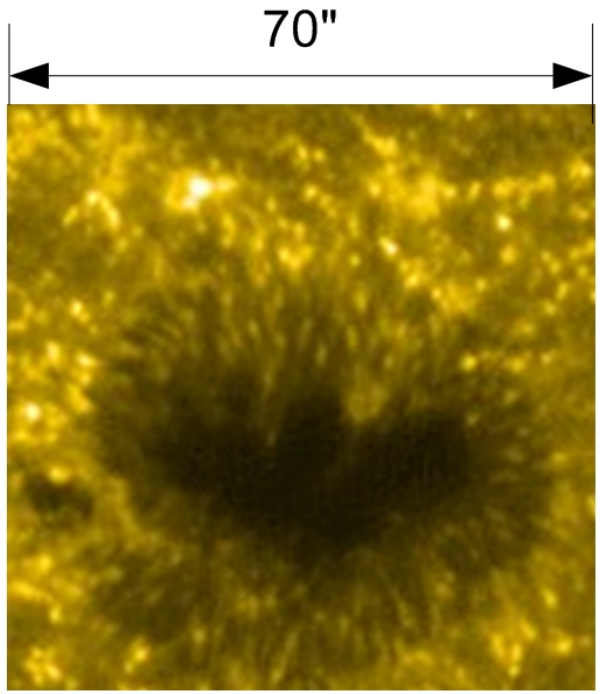
This is a low cost, high payoff, quick turnaround attempt at direct Imaging of an extrasolar planet; it's the ONLY funded exoplanet imaging experiment funded in the aftermath of TPF "deferral"

Solar High Angular Resolution Photometric Imager (SHARPI)

- Sounding rocket telescope for 0.2” solar imaging over 70” in the far ultraviolet (160nm)
- Primary Surface figure error budget allocation ~7 nm RMS



SHARPI optical layout

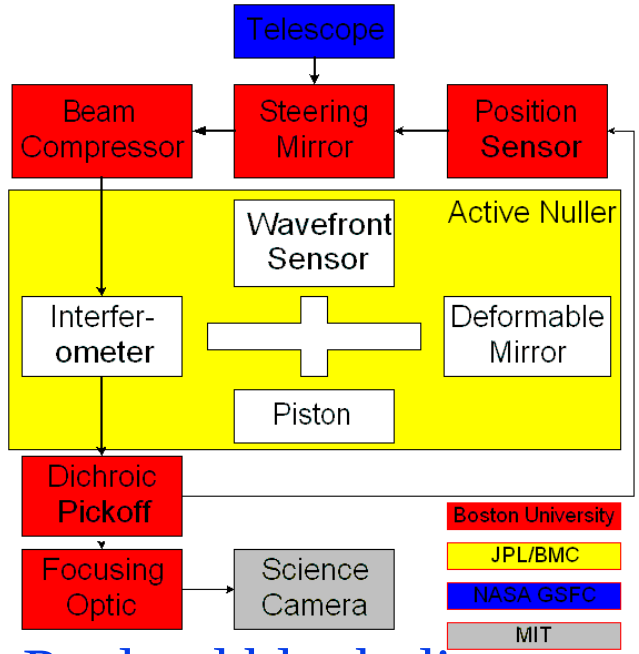


TRACE image of sunspot
160nm, 1" resolution

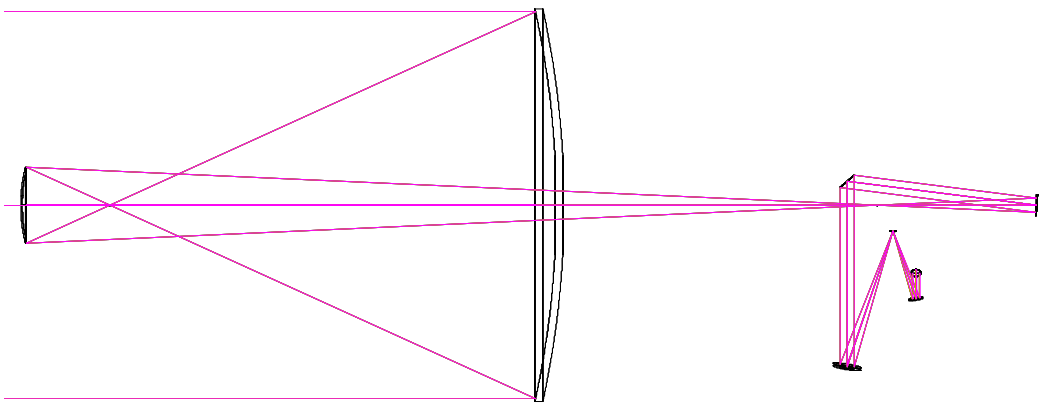
SHARPI science not yet funded, will be proposed in 2008

PICTURE hardware overview & roles

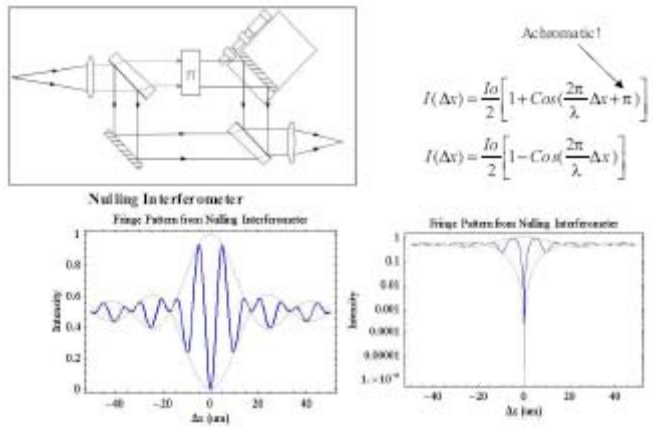
- BU: Supriya Chakrabarti PI; management, rocket, operations, machining
- JPL: M. Shao, M. Levine; visible nuller, instrument
- MIT: B. Lane – science cameras
- GSFC: D. Rabin, D. Content; telescope



Payload block diagram



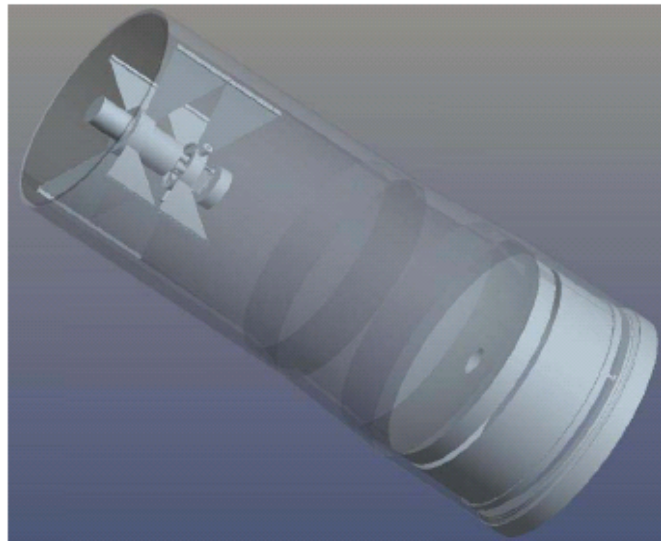
Optical layout



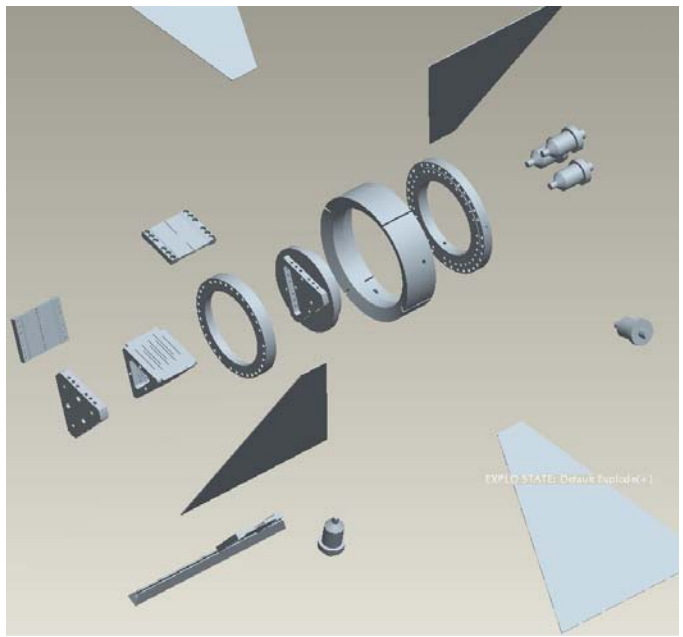
Visible nuller concept

Overview of OTA hardware

- SM from SSG/Tinsley SBIR-02-II
  - SiC w/ Si cladding, also 20kg/m^2, 11cm clear aperture, 3 nm rms figure
  - Ti, Al pieces for SM mount in fabrication (BU design)
  - Tolerances for SM come from JMEX phase A studies in 2001/2004
- Structure is Ti and composite metering structure w/ rocket skin outside
  - Star tracker is mounted in front of secondary
  - SM on 4-vane spider
  - Adjustsments for ground alignment only
- 0.5m PM is largest to go on a sounding rocket



Telescope assembly

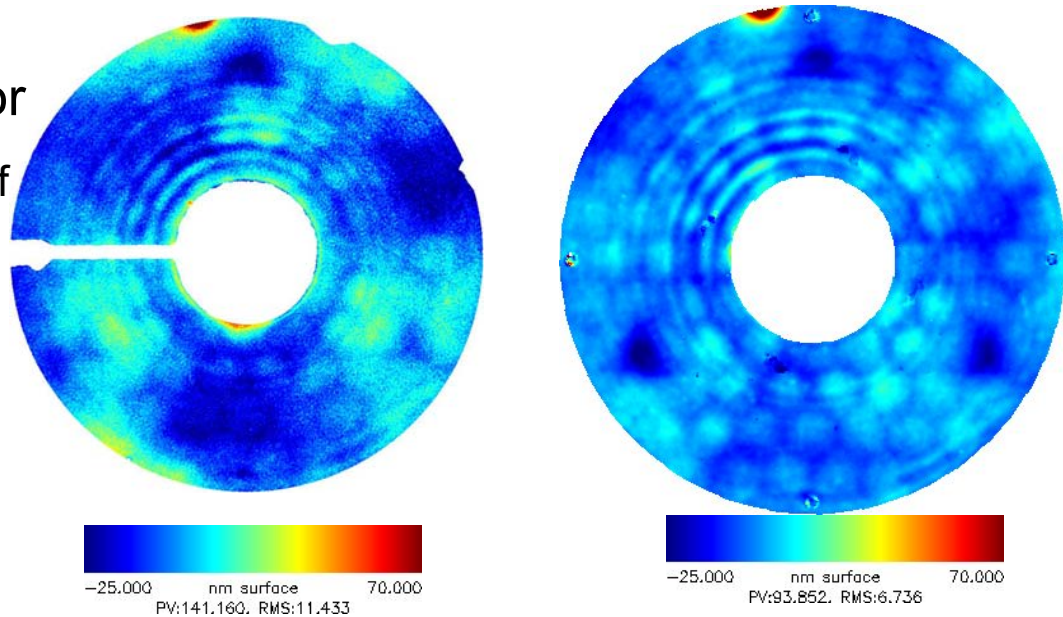


SM & spider assembly

PM development overview

- PM completed with help of Kodak IR&D; their measurement of figure quality over 0.508m CA was 7 nm rms with 1g vertical effects backed out
- We have tested the mirror horizontally but with some captured strain from GSE mount; when this is backed out we see good agreement
- Currently analyzing data from vertical CGH test of PM

- Will use Parks method of separating test error from mirror error
  - Data taken at 12 rotated positions of PM relative to test beam
- Subsequent steps and rough schedule, details below
  - Coating [September]
  - Mounting [October]
  - Vibration [November]
  - OTA assembly & Alignment [December]



Left –GSFC horizontal data; Right – ITT data

PM Vertical CGH figure test – fall ‘06

- 2-sphere test extended to aspheres
  - Evans & Kestner, Appl. Opt. **35** 1015 (1996).
  - By rotating to n positions, asymmetric errors up to n-theta order can be measured
- Zygo GPI folded via MUX cube, PSI down from MUX
- Removable kinematic mount for CGH
- PI Hexapod on rotation bearing with 12 detent positions (30°)
- Previous work did a partial calibration of CGH with good success {ref Antonille}

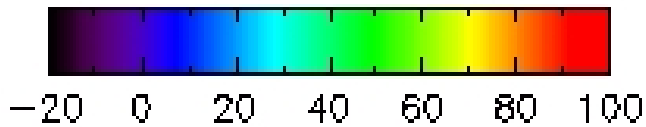
PM figure test, continued

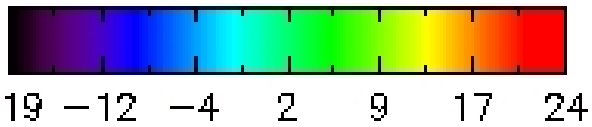
- Tower made from low-CTE carbon fiber tubes; tent gives good thermal isolation
- To date, we are sure the PM meets PICTURE req'ts & that we can remeasure after coating, during mounting, & after vibration
- Complications include CGH distortion, 1g residual is much larger than figure error

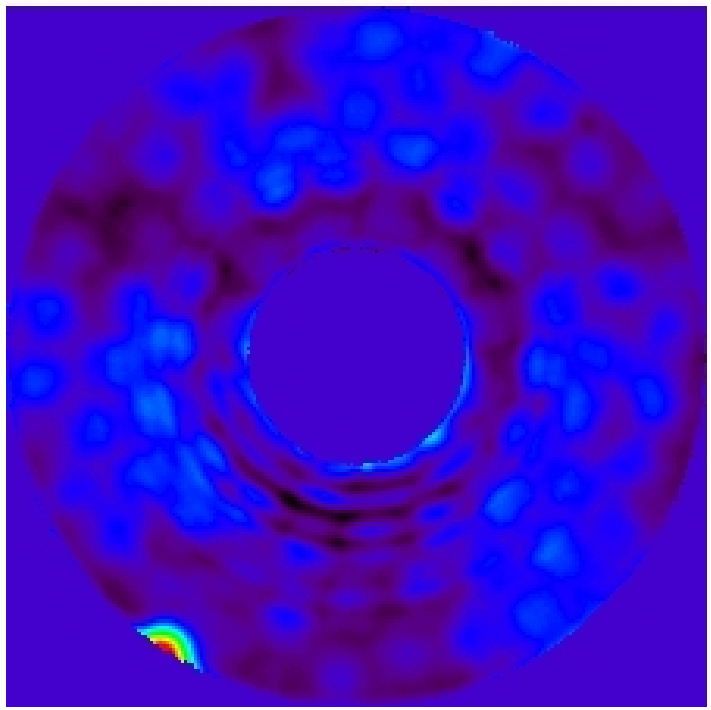
Picture of tower w/ tent under construction

PM test results -- PRELIMINARY

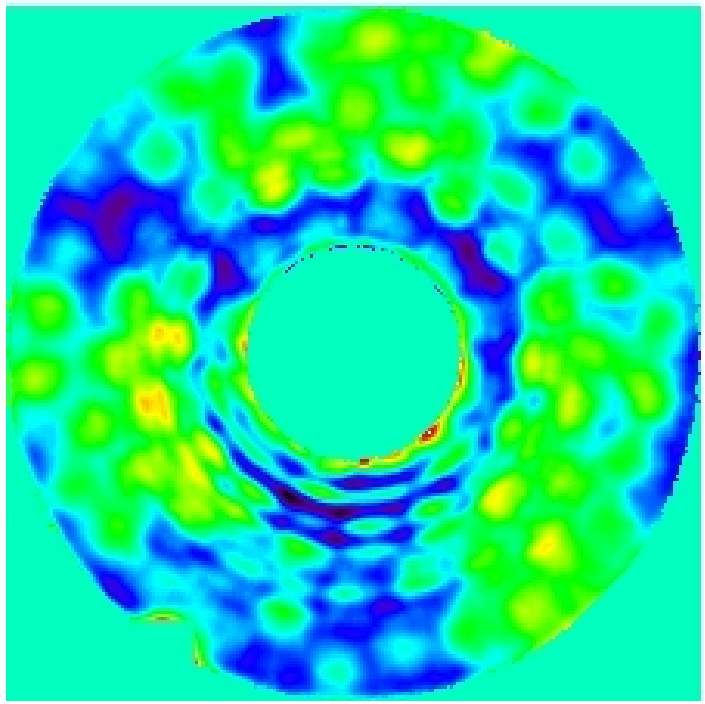
- From 2nd of 3 test sequences during Aug-Sep
- L – all of clear aperture;
- R – bad area masked
- Both have corrections for test distortion and 1g gravity sag







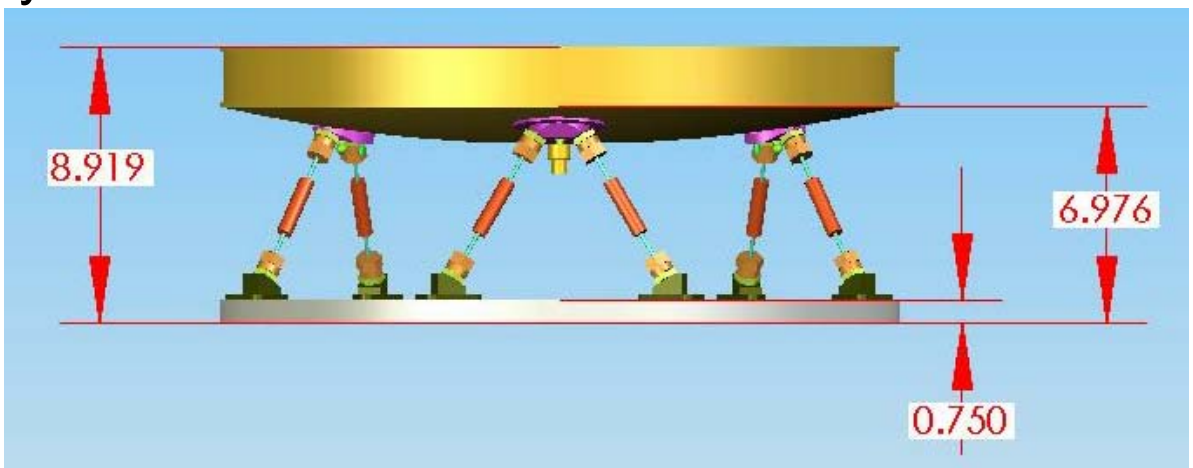
No mask
P-V 116.8 nm
RMS 6.9 nm



High spot masked
P-V 44.2 nm
RMS 6.2 nm

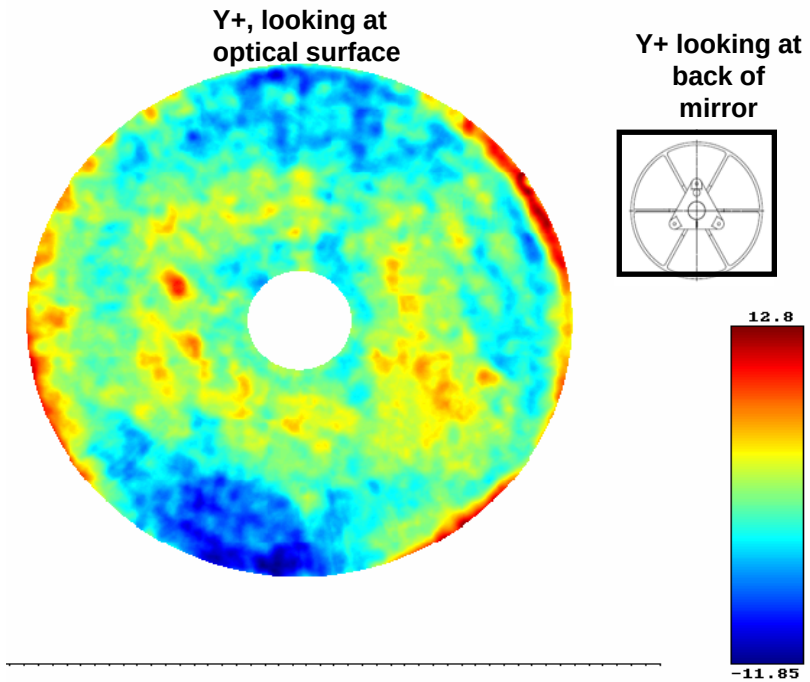
PM mount

- Concept is telescoping, liquid pinned bipod mounts
- To be assembled ‘around and under’ PM in figure test tower
  - Allows watching figure as the mounting progresses
  - Design analyzed & optimized via finite element modeling & iteration
  - Hexapod allows controlled lower of PM onto flight mount while measuring figure
- Mechanical hardware requires tight tolerances
- All PM assembly parts are in hand, lapping and preassembly underway



Secondary mirror -- SM

- Fabrication described by SSG; SSG SBIR-2002-II, J. Schwartz
- 122mm aperture concave elliptical asphere, R=226.29, k=-0.6633
  - Mild asphere, ~10λ departure from best fit sphere
- Requirement for surface quality – let us only worry about the PM!
  - 3.0nm rms figure, 1.7nm rms midfrequency {1-10mm band}
  - MET by SSG/Tinsley on Si-clad rbSiC with Invar mount
  - Verified independently by QED
    - See their talk
- Ready to coat, will verify no major figure change after coating



Mirror coatings for exoplanet coronagraph

- Work on TPF-C showed that performance can be very sensitive to mirror polarization depending on spectral bandwidth and speed of optics
  - for TPF-C the choice was custom protected Ag coatings on all fast optics
- Team worked to determine ‘easy’ coatings that could be done cheaply {in-house} and quickly
  - PM: Al SiOx {1≤ x≤2} over ULE fused silica
  - SM: {Cr} Ag Al2O3 SiOx over Si {SSG mirror is Si-clad rbSiC, see their talk}
- Design uses 0.5λ dielectric thickness on SM and 0.25λ on PM
- A few% uniformity is required

Optical telescope assembly

- Horizontal alignment in cleanroom
- We have borrowed & calibrated a 0.5m flat from JPL
- We have calibrated the f/11 transmission sphere
- Alignment expected to be straightforward except for
  - PM gravity sag (previously measured)
  - Telescope tube sag (modeling underway)

Summary

- Flight build underway;
  - All PM parts in house by mid-September
  - All telescope parts in house expected by Oct1
  - PM figure testing complete
  - PM coating expected late September; SM coating to follow
  - Hope to deliver completed telescope for CY07 1st launch
- Acknowledgements:
  - This has been a long term collaboration with ITT Space Systems, we thank them for their hard work (& IR&D contribution)
  - Many people at GSFC contributed to this effort over the year, we want to mention particularly
    - J. Davila, J. Gum, S. Irish, R. Keski-Kuha, L. Kolos, M. Quijada, S. Owens, C. Strojny, T. Saha, C. Stevens, F. Threat, S. Wake
  - We thank SSGPO & SSG/Tinsley for their efforts on the SM and QED for the confirming figure measurements
  - Thanks also to Schafer for the silicon foam new technology SHARPI “spare” mirror (see their talk)